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Association, were among the members of the deputation.

THE program for the Eighth National Exposition of Chemical Industries, to be held in Grand Central Palace, New York, N. Y., September 11 to 16, 1922, numbers among its speakers not only many eminent chemists but several well-known public men. There are already about 400 exhibitors. Every branch of the chemical and chemical equipment industries, as well as numerous allied houses, will be represented at the exposition. The chemical products displayed will include all types manufactured in the United States: Coal, medicinal, and dyestuffs, technical chemicals for the rubber, leather, paper, textile, paint, and other consuming trades,—“everything in chemicals from the crudest of crude materials to the most delicate aromatic ready for the perfumer's use.” A number of new devices in apparatus and machinery developed since the termination of war-time activity and completed since the 1921 Exposition will be displayed for the first time, as well as improvements on machinery long standard for industrial operations. Many of the machines will be seen in actual operation. Some new features which will be on display are: New special high-capacity evaporator; Lead pumps for handling phosphoric acid under pressure; new adaptation of the all hard-rubber pump for use in muriatic acid loading; recent development on a balanced automatic control valve and in direct reading resistance thermometer; new ideas in pyrometers; developments of the past year in butyl alcohol and furfural and their derivatives for solvent purposes; the use of liquid chlorine in the paper industry in place of bleaching powder; new dust controlling and humidifying equipment; new ideas for loading machinery on trucks; all types of containers, steel fiber, wood and glass.

THE *Journal* of the Royal Society of Arts states that because it represents an entirely new industry to Malaya, the formal opening of the pottery works at Gopeng, was made the occasion of somewhat elaborate ceremonies. The plant, which is situated about 16 miles from Ipoh, is equipped to handle all the processes from refining the crude clay to the decoration of the completed piece. According

to a report by the United States consul at Penang, casting and jolleying are the processes used, permitting a comparatively large output with labor that is not yet thoroughly trained. Teapots, jugs, ewers and basins are already being turned out, notwithstanding that a few weeks ago the Malay girls employed in the casting room had never seen a pottery. As the available labor becomes more skilled the production of porcelain ware in bulk is contemplated. All the materials required for pottery making are found within three miles of the works. Besides supplying its own clay requirements, the company ships china clay to cotton mills in Bombay and paper mills in Calcutta. The barrels for packing the product are made at the works.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NOTES

THE will of Arthur B. Emmons, of Newport, R. I., leaves \$50,000 to the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston and \$25,000 to the Children's Hospital of the same city, and the Newport Hospital. Berea College, Kentucky, Hampton Institute, Virginia, and Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, receive \$10,000 each.

DR. ANDREW M. SOULE has resigned the presidency of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, to accept the presidency of the University of Wyoming, to take the place of Dr. Aven Nelson, who returns to his former position as head of the department of botany.

DR. J. L. BEESON, for twenty-five years professor of chemistry at the Georgia State College for Women, Milledgeville, Ga., has been elected acting president of the college.

WILLIAM F. G. SWANN, Sc.D., professor of physics in the University of Minnesota, has been appointed professor of physics at the University of Chicago. Professor Swann was connected with the Royal College of Science, London, and the University of Sheffield before coming to the United States in 1913. For six years he was chief of the physical division, Department of Terrestrial Magnetism of the Carnegie Institution at Washington.

DR. HENRY H. GODDARD, for the past four years director of the State Bureau of Juvenile

Research at Columbus, Ohio, has resigned to accept the professorship of abnormal psychology in Ohio State University. He will continue his clinical work and his researches in the abnormal field.

DR. J. BRONFENBRENNER, formerly assistant professor of preventive medicine and hygiene at the Harvard Medical School, has accepted a similar appointment in the department of bacteriology.

MR. JOHN L. BUYS, Ph.D. (Cornell, '22), has been made assistant professor of zoology in the Municipal University of Akron, Ohio., in the place of Dr. W. R. Allen, who goes to the University of Kentucky.

L. E. MILES, plant pathologist for the State Plant Board of Mississippi, has become associate plant pathologist and associate professor of plant pathology at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

DR. SIMON KLOSKY, of the research department, Edgewood Arsenal, Chemical Warfare Service, has been appointed instructor at the Martin Maloney Chemical Laboratory of the Catholic University of America.

DR. WALTER RITCHIE, assistant lecturer in biology in the University College, Aberystwyth, has been appointed assistant lecturer in biology at the Technical College, Bradford, in succession to Mr. L. P. W. Renouf, who has been elected to the professorship of zoology in the University of Cork.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

RELIEF FOR RUSSIAN ASTRONOMERS

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: Complying with your request, I will make a brief statement as to the efforts which have been made by the American astronomers in recent months toward the relief of the physical needs of our colleagues in Russia.

Letters began to filter in from Russia about a year ago. We thus learned, for instance, that the grounds of the great Pulkowo Observatory had again been chosen as a field for artillery practice between rival factions. Fortunately, there had been a little intimation of what might

happen, and no damage was done to telescopes or other apparatus, the most valuable lenses having been stored below the possibility of damage. The letters foreshadowed impending distress for the necessities of life, and the natural anxiety about the winter of 1921-2. Later letters showed that the anticipations were being realized with distressing completeness.

At the meeting of the American Astronomical Society held at Swarthmore, in convocation week, or about January 1, 1922, a Committee on Russian Relief was appointed, consisting of Professors J. A. Miller of Swarthmore, Benjamin Boss of Albany, and H. C. Wilson of Northfield. A generous subscription of about \$150 was made at the meeting, principally for relief of astronomers at Pulkowo and for M. and Mme. Ceraski, formerly of the Moscow Observatory. The committee decided not to make further appeal for funds.

During the latter part of the winter the calls for help from the Russian observatories were numerous and beyond the means of the staff of any one observatory; consequently, after learning that the committee of the Astronomical Society had decided not to take further action, a small, informal committee assumed the responsibility and issued an appeal to the members of the staffs of the American observatories and departments of astronomy—having in mind that a monthly contribution might be given for five months, from the persons connected with our larger institutions.

Meanwhile, the American Relief Administration was extending its operations, and direct information was coming to us of the receipt of the food packets. An actual demonstration of the workings of the A. R. A. was hardly necessary, in view of the splendid efficiency of all relief work in which Mr. Hoover has had a hand.

In order to avoid any waste of time in correspondence between the members of a committee having proper geographical distribution, the three members were chosen from the same staff, and decisions could thus be reached immediately and appeals answered on the same day that they were received. One member of the committee is Russian, and thus our foreign friends were enabled to write their letters in